Prince of Wales, Who sat down. He looked greatly

in conjunction with the burial of a prince of so high a rank.

The American Legation and the Embassies of other Governments which are not connected by family ties with the Queen were not represented at the services at St. George's Chapel. The members of the American Legation and the Embassies above mentioned attended a memorial service in the Chapel Royal. St. James's Chapel.

Memorial services were also held it Westminster Abbey, at which Archdeacon Farrar officiated. An immense assemblage was present. A large number of prominent men in deep mourning could be seen scattered here and there in the huge congregation.

COURSE APPROVED BY THE PRESS

M. Laur, whether the latter should challenge

Parls, Jan. 20 .- M. Henri Rockefort, the Boulangis

yesterday during the trouble in the Chamber of

has telegraphed as follows: "Men of honor do not

fight with thieves or pimps. Nor do they sue them

in courts where there is no justice and the magistrates

esterday, declare that the conduct of M. Constans :

triking M. Laur was perfectly excueable under the

circumstances. Last night M. Constans had a con-ference with President Carnot. Afterward M. Constans

proceeded to the Ministry of the Interior, where he

received the congratulations of a majority of the

Senators and Deputies.

One of the outcomes of the disgraceful scene in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday was a duel that was fought to day between M. Delpech, a Republican member, and M. Castelin, a Boulangist M. Belpech was wounded in the arm. During the heated discussion yesterday M. Delpech cuffed the ears of M. Castelin.

DI RUDINI CRITICISED BY CRISPI.

Rome, Jan. 20.-An exciting scene occurred to day in the Chamber of Deputies. The Marquis • Rudini,

an Italian fleet had never been sent to salute President

Carnot of France without the compliment being re-

Signor Crispi, the former Prime Minister, interrupted

he (Crispi) had held the office of Prime Minister Italy

This statement caused an uproar in the Chamber,

but amid the dia could be heard the voice of signo

Crispl, who, directing his remarks to the Marquis di

Rudini, shouted: "You made excuse to France for the recent incidents in relation to the French pilgrims. The Marquis di Rudini protested against this statement and the subject was dropped.

In the heat of parliamentary debate, the Italian

Premier and his predecessor in the Cabinet have.

gard to an incident of comparatively recent date. The

Marquis di Rudini remarket that an Italian fleet had never been sent to salute President Carnot of France

without the compliment being returned. Signor Crispi

of Prime Minister, Italy had never suffer d any humilia-

tanding, which each adversary apparently wanted to

The incident ailuded to was probably the following

of the Cabinet, President Carnot paid a visit to the

Prime Minister of King Humbert, in accordance with

the traditions of international courtesy, sent the Italian flect to salute the French President. M. Carne

was anxious to return the courtesy, and every pr para

King Humbert, who was announced to be coming to

Italian ironclad sard gna. Unfortunately, the King

did not attend the ceremony. The courtesy offered

DENYING THAT THE POPE IS ILL.

Rome, Jan. 20.—The report that the Pope was saf-ering from an attack of influenza was pronounced to

day at the Vatican to be unfounded. The officials at

the Vatican say that the Pope is in good health, and

that he to-day received the daily reports made by

THE PORTUGUESE FINANCIAL PROGRAMME.

Lisbon, Jan. 20.—Senator Martins, the new Finance Minister, made his financial statement in the Chamber

of Deputies to-day. He said that there was no hope

come. The process of recovery from the commercial collapse would be slow. Sacrifices would be required of holders of the National debt. to be defined by the

of abolishing the paper currency for a long time

tion was made to have the French fleet ready to

the port of La Spezzia for the launching of

ullitary port of Toulon, in the Mediterraneau.

retorted that, during the time he had held the office

tion. The whole controversy rested on a misunder

wheth r intentionally or not, fallen into error in r

er suffered any humiliations. They were t

he Marquis di Rudini, declaring that during the

be sought for during other periods.

the Prime Minister, who was speaking, remarked the

To-day's papers, while regretting the incidents of

conjunction with the burial of a prince of se

THE ROYAL FUNERAL.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES AT WINDSOR.

THE BODY OF THE DUKE OF CLARENCE NOT TAKEN THROUGH LONDON-MANY ME-

MORIAL SERVICES HELD. London, Jan. 20 .- The funeral of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale took place to-day. 9:30 this morning a detachment of artillery, with 9:30 this morning a detachment of artillery, with
a draped gun-carriage, drew up to the gates
of the parish church at Sandringham, in
which edifice the body of the Duke was lying
The gamekeepers and laborers employed on the
Prince of Wales's estate, and nearly all the villagers
of Sandringham, with all of whom the dead Duke
had been a favorite, stood grouped about the
gates, while the road from Sandringham Hall to
the church was lined with school children. At
the line bedy of the Duke was frience of Wales, followed by the
other royal personages, then proceeded by the
other royal personages, then propal personages, then proceeded by the
other royal personages the church was lined with school children. At 10:15 o'clock the bell on the church began tolling, and the Prince of Wales and his household, accompanied by Sister Victorea, who had nursed the Duke until his death, entered the building. Their carriages were followed by three others, con-

way of the chapel.

The funeral services were brief, and upon their conclusion the coffin was borne from the church and placed upon the guñ-carriage, which was drawn by six horses. The tenantry on the estate of the Prince of Wales, and the members of his household acted as pallbearers. Following directly behind the coffin came the Prince of Wales and his son-in-law, the Duke of Fife, on foot. Then came the clergy, and after them the gamekeepers, marching six abreast. Following these came carriages with the Princes of Wales and other royal personages. The rear of

lawing these tame carriages with the Princess of Wales and other royal personages. The rear of the procession was brought up by the peasantry. The whole route from the church to the Wolferton station of the Great Eastern Railway was lined with spectators, who, as the procession passed them, joined in the rear.

In accordance with the wish that no public or military procession be held in London, the railway officials made arrangements to convey the body to Wirdsor without transferring it at London. This was done by means of a branch line connecting the Great Eastern and Southwestern railways in the outskirts of the city. The Duke of Edinburgh, in conjunction with the burial of a prince of so the outskirts of the city. The Duke of Edinburgh, of Connaught, Prince Christian, the fereign representatives, were in waiting at Windson station when the royal train arrived there, at 3:30 Colonel of the 10th Hussars, and Prince George bad on his naval uniform. The Lord Chamberlain received the members of the royal family as they alighted from the carriage. The coffin was taken from the funeral car on the shoulders of men from the 10th Hussars. It was wrapped in a union-jack, and on it was a single splendid wreath had been sent by the queen. Attached to the wreath was a silken ribbon, on which were the words: "A mark of the tenderest affection and love from a devoted, loving and sor-

As the detachment of soldiers bearing the coffin walked slowly along the platform, a signal was given to a party of the Life Guard on the Round Tower of the Castle, and immediately the boom roll of the drum from the massed bands sounded, and the procession began to move. The Life Guards had the right of line, and were followed by the bands, which played Chopin's and Beethoven's funeral marches alternately. tachment of the 10th Hussars and of the Horse Artillery immediately preceded the gun carriage upon which the coffin had been placed. On either of the gun carriage walked guards of officers of the 10th Hussars. The charger which had been ridden by the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, saddled and bridled, and with the boots of his owner reversed in the stirrups, was led directly after the gun carriage. The Prince of Wales Prince George of Wales, and the Duke of Fife, led e the Duke of Connaugh the mourners. the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Christian, Prince Henry of Battenberg, and the Marquis of Lorne Then followed the Grand Duke Alexis, represent ing the Czar; Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Duke of Oporto. brother of the King of Portugal; Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, the Duke of Teck, Between Prince Ernest of Leiningen and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar; the three Princes of Teck, sons of the Duke of Teck; the Duke of Wurtemburg, and Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Princesses drove from the station by a private The procession moved slowly road to the chapel. amid the absolute silence of the spectators, many of whom were in tears. The Prince of Wales and Prince George of Wales were the centre of interest. They bore themselves with manly gravity, and looked neither to the right nor the left. All heads were uncovered during the passage of the funeral procession. The mournfulness of the scene was heightened by the dreary weather and by the draperies of black on the houses along the route. In the procession the helmets of all the soldiers and the swords of the officers were draped with crape. The charger which walked behind the coffin was heavily caparisoned with crape

It was nearly 4 o'clock, an hour after the time appointed for the services to begin, when the procession reached St. George's Chapel. As the Earl of Lathons, the Lord Chamberlain, swung back the crimson curtains at the door, the order to the soldiers to halt, and the music of the band of the Life Guard, could be heard. As the heavily draped gun-carriage arrived opposite the door of the chapel the music ceased. Then there was a sharp command, and the coffin bearers from the Hussars stepped from the ranks and quickly lifted their burden to their shoulders.

bared and bowed heads they mounted the steps. As the coffin was carried into the chapel, the dergymen, headed by the Dean of Windsor, the Eishop of Rochester, and the choristers, preceded it down the main aisle, singing: "I am the Resurrection and the Life." They were followed by three equerries in swelet uniform, bearing on bions the coronet of the Duke and other insignia of his rank. Then came a small detachment from the Hussars, and behind them was the coffin. Canked by ten officers of the Duke's regiment the 10th Hussis. Behind them came the Princ of Wales, Prince George of Wales, and the Duke of Fife, who were, in turn, followed by the royal etsonages who had walked behind the coffin from the station, in the same order as had been then observed. The coffin was placed by its bearers ton a bier before the altar, and the coronet and Other insignia were placed upon it. At the same moment the window in the Queen's Gallery. directly above the altar on the right, opened, and the Princess of Wales, and her daughters, Princess onise (Duchess of Fife), Princess Victoria and Princess Mand, and Princess Victoria May of Teck

did not attend the ceremony. The courtesy offered by the Italians to President Carnot was not, therefore, reciprocat d by him, as Premier Rudint said. But Stanot Crispi was not justified in speaking of huminations having been offered, since the reason the French fleet did not salute King Humbert was that h did not put in an appearance. The two great Italian states men have always held high the honor of their country, and it is not France, the Latin sister of Italy, which would ever think of offering any humiliation to her. ook seats in the gallery. As the body was placed on the bier, the Prince of Wales, as the chief mourner, stood at the head of the coffin. Prince George of Wales stood on one side of it, and the Duke of Fife on the other Standing in a group near them were the other royal personages. The services were conducted by the Dean of Windsor, assisted by the Bishop of Rochester. A psalm was chanted by a choir. ther which the Dean read the lesson. The choir then sang hymns which had been selected by the After the reading of the lessons the Behop of Rochester read the sentences beginning much as it has pleased"; and the Duke's or, Canon Dalton, stepped forward and cast a ful of earth upon the coffin. After this the oir sang "I Heard a Veice from Beaven." The p of Rochester read the closing prayer, and ervice was ended by the singing of Sullivan's "Brother Gone Before Us," and the

souncing of the benediction by the Bishop of

Frince of Wales, Who sat down. He looked greatly fatigned and his face gave evidence of his deep sorrow. As the bishop pronounced the beneatefon, the Prince knett, with his head buried in his hands. When the bishop had finished the Prince remained kneeling for a short time, and there was utter silence in the chapel until he arose. Then, in consonance with the ancient custom, Sir Albert Woods, C. B., K. C. M. G., F. S. A., Garter King of Arms (the Duke was a Knight of the Garter, in the full insignia and habit of his rank, stepped forward and proclaimed the full list of the titles of the Duke. The Prince of Wales, followed by the other royal personages, then proceeded by the London, Jan. 20,-The proposals of the Portuguese

for nearly an hour, a chair was brought for the Cortes. Creditors of the floating debt alone would be

A MUTINY AT RIO JANEIRO.

PRISONERS OVERPOWER THEIR GUARDS AND SEIZE TWO FORTS.

DEMANDING THE RESTORATION OF DA FONSECA -TROOPS AND WARSHIPS USED TO RE-

Rio Janeiro, Jan. 20.-After a season of comparative tranquillity, this city has again become

thrown into a state of great excitement. The trouble began last night, when 160 prisoners,

the east side of the entrance to the harbor of Rio Janeiro, and two miles south of the city, mutinied, matie correspondence was not sent to Congress guards and soldiers. Armed with the weapons announcement that it would be presented, did and took possession of the two forts and all the last few days, started by the withholding of the munitions of war which they contained. Flushed correspondence even for twenty-four hours, had a by their victories, the prisoners, after perfecting all marked effect on all talk about the Chilian situatheir arrangements for guarding the forts against tion to-night. the attacks which they knew the Government would surely make to dislodge them, boldly demanded the restoration to power of the deposed Dictator, Gen-

The Government officials, when they became sware of the gravity of the situation, hurried all their available forces to the scene of the uprising

This morning the arrangements for taking the on the works, and, after a show of resistance by was again placed in possession. In the meantime the ganboats were bombarding Fort Santa Cruz, troops eventually obtained possession of all the forts which had been seized, and the prisoners after their brief period of freedom, were again

The leader of the rebels, when he saw that further resistance was useless, knowing the fate be captured, resolved to take his own life. When the soldiers reached the place where he had been fighting they found his dead body lying on the

ground.

The firing during the attack on the forts was plainly heard throughout the city, where it caused the greatest consternation. Many thuid persons sought places of safety until the lighting had ceased, and a number of storekeepers closed their

number of profiled men the first have congregation.

Services were also held in St. Paul's Cathedral, where Dr. Temple, the Bishop of London, preached the memorial sermon. There were present at these services 12,000 persons, including Lord Mayor Evans and the Sheriffs of London.

Memorial services were held yesterday in every important city in England and the colonies. In Bristol there was such a crush of people in the Cathedral that many fainted and had to be removed, while outside dozens of persons were injured in trying to secure admission. At Portsmouth and other royal dock-yards, in the garrisons at Gibraltar and Malta, wherever the British flag floats, signs of mouraing were displayed, special services were held, Governors, officers and troops paraded, and minute guns were fited. The corporations of all cities attended the church services in their robes of office.

Services in memory of the Duke were jield to-day in all the European capitals. Empress Augusta, Empress Frederick, many other members of the German Imperial family, and a number of royal personages, attended the services in Berlin. Emmeror Francis Joseph, many of the Austrian Archdukes and other members of the Imperial family were present at the memorial services held at Vienna. At the services held in Paris, the French Government was represented by M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The services were held in the chapel of the British Embassy. Chronicle's advice. One of his most intimate friend said to day that the Secretary of State was not par because of the urgent entreatles of his party friend

> THE KAISER'S ADVICE TO NAVAL RECRUITS Kiel, Jan. 20 Emperor William to day 3ddresses the Naval recruits at this port. He exhorted them to be always mindful of their duty and to be loyal to the Emptor and the Empire. He also urged them never to lorget their religiou.

SECHETARY BLAINE AT WORK AGAIN.

Washington, Jan. 20.-Secretary Blaine was recovered this morning from his slight attack of Biness in the Cabinet meeting yesterday to to considerable work on State Department matters and receive several callers, among whom were Vice flicers of the Department said that the Secretary was as chipper as a lark" and that the fine weather of o day has aided him wonderfully in his recovery. The secretary continued to improve during the day and tte luncheon with his family at half past 1. To-night e gave a dinner to the President and two or thr

members of the Cabinet.

There were present beside the hosts and Miss Blaine the President and Mrs. Harrison, the Vice President and Mrs. Worton, secretary and Mrs. Elkins. secretary Tracy, Senator and Mrs. Frye, Justice and drs. Gray, Justice Elatchford, Representative and Lodge, John W. Foster and Mrs. Foster, and

Albany, Jan. 20 (Special).-The second bulletin of imparative legislation issued by the University of the tate of New-York, has been issued. It contain ummery and index of the state legislation of 1891 and comprises 223 printed pages, as well as two large tables on State finance statistics, fund receipts and expenditures. The volume is divided under these nds: Public morals, education, political regulations labor, capital, finance, property estates, administratio of justice, State and local government, military barities, penal and reformatory, insurance, railroadransportation, communication, domestic trade, publicialith, public safety, industries, mines and mining

SPRECKLES AND THE SUGAR TRUST.

Philadelphia, Jan. 20.—The report that the American agae Refining Company (the Sugar Trust) had comompany was repeated here to-day. At the office of

John E. Searles, jr., the treasurer of the American ugar Refining Company, was seen at his office yester ay, but declined to say anything about the report that the trust had absorbed Mr. Spechels's Eastern sugar properties. Wall Street opinion was divided on the subject, some holding that the story was started for stock jobbing purposes and others arguing that the in-crease of \$25,000,000 made to the trust's capital has weak had been voted in order that the deal might be closed.

OPERATIC EFFECTS MORTGAGED.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 20.-The manager of the Emma Juch Opera Company has filed a chattel nortgage on the costumes and other effects of that organization to secure advances made by Henry Greenwall, of New-Orleans, to the amount of \$5,200.

SALE OF THE GREGON PACIFIC.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 20.-The Oregon Pacific, which us been in the hands of a receiver for several months.

LESS TALK ABOUT WAR.

Finance Minister in the Pertuguese Cortes to-day LITTLE GROUND, HOWEVER, FOR A REAC caused a rise in Portuguese stock in London. TION OF FEELING TOWARD CHILL.

> THE SITUATION PRACTICALLY UNCHANGED-THE CIRCULAR NOT SIGNIFICANT-THE

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE MAY BE SENT AT ANY TIME.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Jan. 20 .- Many fanciful and con flicting rumors have been in circulation again to day about the condition of the controversy beciolently disturbed, and the citizens have been Baltimore incident. The general tendency of current speculation was strongly toward the theory of peaceful settlement, through an abandonment confined for various offences in Fort Santa Cruz, on by the Chilian Government of its attitude of un-

> There is, however, as little ground for the turn of speculation to-day toward the theory of an amicable adjustment as there was for the extremely warlike tendency of sentiment on Monday perity of previous communications with this Govfriendly settlement of the present controversy difficult, if not improbable.

The rumor that the Chilian Minister here has een authorized to withdraw the so-called Matta circular, so far as the Legation in Washington is concerned, even if true, would simply show the obsurdity of the Chilian position. The insults to made the basis by Chilian diplomats in Europe of confidential explanation to foreign Governments of the difficulty in which the Chilian Junta's rashfrawal from the files of the Legation here would be wholly meaningless unless it were also disavowed abroad. Such a proposition, if submitted by Senor Montt, could do little to improve the situaion, and there is no evidence that the Chilian atisfactory character. There is also no absolute authority for the re-

the correspondence and his accompanying message nuch longer for an answer. If the President atisfies himself at any time within the next three lays that there is no indication on the eart of the Santiago Government to act, the cor-espondence and the message will be sent imme-

THE YORKTOWN SAILS FOR CALLAO.

This is regarded at the Navy Department is an indication that affairs are quiet in Chili at retion, it is taken for granted that he would not leave Valparaise if there was any necessity for his presence there, except in pursuance of orders direct from the Navy Department.

CRITICISED BY CAPTAIN SCHLEY. DISCUSSING IN DETAIL THE REPORT OF THE PROCURATOR FISCAL OF VALPARAISO.

Vallejo, Cat., Jan. 20.- Captain Schley, of the ruiser Baltimore, was shown to day the report of he Procurator Fiscal of Valparaiso, as published this norning. He said: "I am not at all surprised by this Such conclusions were rendered necessary to

Captain Schley then went over the report and discassed it in detail. Regarding the rejection by the Procurator of Lancon's and Johnson's lestitions, on he ground that their stories did not agree perfectly, the captain said: "Those two men were our strong hosting of Riggin by the soldlers, the court had to he fast that they appeared not to have known each other before the riot occurred. This is very natural. Laugen was not a member of the Baltimore's crew at this time. He was a sailor on an American vessel wretked in Valparaiso Harbor some days before, and or the statement that the men dined together in an ating house on the day of the rist, it might well be that the two men could stay at the same hotel with-

killed by a rule bullet fired by soldiers. Johnson was stooping over supporting Riggin on his left arm and dioulder. The soldiers fired at only six feet distance, the bullet piercet the shirt and handkerchief covering he shoulder, and then struck Riggin in the neck, inflering a wound, the doctors say, that caused instant The blood poured from the wound and covored Johnson's shirt. This shirt was shown to the nood stains on his sleeve, as there must have been secretary to a conciliatory course, his story were true. The Procurator's statement Members of the Senate Naval Committee who we f his story were true. The Procurator's statement hat no one testified who fired the shots is false, as oth Johnson and Langon testfiled that the soldiers

Regarding the dispute as to the weapon from which he bullet that killed Riggin was fired, Captain Schley aid: "The day after the rioting a Valparatso paser stated that one of the Baltimore's men fired at a policeman, missed him, and killed Riggin. This thesey was at once seized upon by the Chillans, but when Riggins's body was examined it was found that the bullet had passed through over nine inches of the firmest tissues in the human body, passed through veriebrae, shattering them, then through the shouderblade, and after all this left the body on the other side with such velocity that the flesh was hardly torn There is no pistol in existence that could inflict such a wound as this. no possible doubt the ball came from a rifle. But it was ecessary for the Chillans to prove that it was a revolver wound in order to exonerate the police, and they there

fore called in two physicians as experts. Only one of these men was really a physician, the other being merely a hospital steward; and one, who had never examined Riggin's body, testified that the wound was inflicted by a pistol bullet. This gave the court an excuse to reject the entire testimony. Lieutenant It is understood that Edgarton Hogg will be retained and neckerchief like Johnson's over a piece of meat.

and found the ritle penetrations through both cloth | FRANK RICE'S CONFESSION. Dr. White had treated 300 or 400 rifle wounds and was an expert on the subject. Both McCrae and

was an expert on the subject. Both McCrae and White testified most positively before the court that the wounds were caused by a ride-bullet, giving their reason for the opinion.

"The sentences recommended by the court in Valpardiso are very curious. Thus Carlos Gomez, the one-armed Calilan sailor who confessed to having stabled Turnbull, is recommended to be imprisoned for three years, while Davidson, of my crew, who knocked him down with a stone in attempting to prevent his doing this, is recommended to ten or fifteen years' imprisonment. The Procurator's statement that there was no evidence to show that Turnbull and Riggin died of their wounds is certainly remarkable. I suppose the court imagines they died from slow consumption."

ACTIVITY IN ARMY AND NAVY.

WORK ON GREAT GUNS AND GUN-CARRIAGES.

THE MONITOR MONTAUK TO BE FINISHED IN TEN DAYS-THE WYANDOTTE TO BE

EQUIPPED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Jan. 20,-The Army Ordnanec Bureau is as active at present as the Navy Ordnance Bureau. There is every prospect that the Builders' Iron Foundry of Providence, R. I., which has the contract for furnishing the Department with thirty 12-inch breech-loading rifle mortars, will complete its contract some time in April, Fourteen of them have already been completed. The sets of forgings for great guns to be built at the material for the composition of twenty-three s-inch guns, five 10-inch guns and two 15-inch guns have been forwarded by the Bethlehem Com-

The gun-carriage factory at the Watertown Arsenal is engaged on the conversion of fifteen front pintle carriages. They are to be used in mounting 15-inch guns, and the present changes defence emplacements, are well under way at the works of the South Boston Company, which has the contracts for supplying eastings for these Up to the present time twenty-seven of these eastings have been finished and thirteen of the mortars are in various stages of completion. The light model field earriages, which are in place of the heavy model carriages now in the service, are being issued to the Army as fast as completed Twelve of them have and the old type called in. been so far sent out. They are to be used in mounting the 3,2-inch rifle. The ordnance officers at Sandy Hook proving grounds have just completed the trial of the 5-inch rifle, which had as its new feature the attachment of what is known as the Seabury mechanism for the breech of the gun. The report is favorable to the mechanism, which will now be tested further by the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. The next gun to be tried at the proving ground will be a 3.f breechoading rifle, fitted with the Gorman breech mechanism. The weapon is all ready to be sent any stay, but that after he had mailed them an

The recruiting service of the Army is active assigned to duty as follows: Twenty to the 5th Cavalry, twenty to the 6th Cavalry, forty to the 17th Infantry, ten to the 25th Infantry, thirty to the 8th Infantry and twenty to the 12th Infantry Philadelphia, Jan. 20 .- Everything is life and bustle at Cramp's ship yard, where the armored

cruiser Corsair and the battle-ships Massachusetts and Indiana are undergoing construction. The men are working briskly, and the progress made can be noted from day to day. In the different shops work is continued until 10 o'clock each night. Henry Cramp was seen in reference to this, and when asked if the company had received any "There would be orders to push the work, said : no use to ask us to push our work, as we always do that, and I do not see how we could get along

at work at the League Island Navy Yard are diat work at the League Island Navy Fara are di-rected toward preparing for a great increase in the capacity of the yard for repairs and con-struction. Work on the monitor Montauk is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible and will be completed within ten days. Richmond, Va., Jan. 20.—Orders have been re-ceived here from the Secretary of the Navy in-structing Commodore Graham, of the monitor

QUILT AT PRESENT.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Secretary Tracy received cable message from Commander Evans to-day aying that the Yorktown, with the refugees on oard, world sail from Valparaiso to-night for

SECRETARY TRACY'S QUIET MORNING. THE NAVY DEPARTMENT'S WARLKE TONE MODI-

FIED-THE SENATE COMMITTEE'S VISIT.

Washington, Jan. 20.-There was a decided dimini tion in the war talk around the Navy Department this morning and a more penceful feeling prevailed. Secretary Tracy had a comparatively quiet morning, though be found plenty to occupy him. He had a conference with senators Cameron and McPherson, of the Senate Naval Committee, and it is understood that the Secretary laid before them a statement of the expenditures he has recently incurred in his preparations for a naval demonstration in southern waters, and asked that when his estimates for appropriations should be submitted he receive the support of the committee, A week ago he is alleged to have said these prepara tions seemed to be absolutely necessary, but now he believes that there will be no war.

It is further understood that the Secretary received

the assurances of the committee that he would be supported in every proper and necessary expenditure involved in his precautionary movements. This ex pression on the part of the secretary of a belief that the crisis has been passed is taken as an indication that the concillatory dispatches from the Chillan Government referred to in yesterday's Associated Press report of the Cabinet meeting are regarded as paving the way for an ultimate net of reparation on the part of Chili. At all events, it is certain that the wariles tone recently manifested at the Navy Department has been considerably modified. No step has been taken, however, to undo all that has been so hurriedly done by the Department during the last few weeks to put this country on a fighting basis. There is no less activity in the Navigation Bureau in the preparation and translation of eigher dispatches, and it is evident that the Department is spending quite as much a

An accurate index of the popular sentiment is obtained through the letters that pour in upon secretary Tracy from all parts of the country. Whereas ten days ago these indicated the development of a decid d war the tone, and there is a growing disposition to urge the

at the Navy Department yesterday assert positively that their visit had no reference to the possibilities of a war with Chill. Secretary Tracy invited them to call, and when they reached the Department he cotered into a general discussion of his conduct of the

Naval affairs of the Government. You should correct the erroneous impression that has been made," said a member of the committee to Associated Press reporter, "that there was anything more than a general discussion of the affairs of

Navy and the prospects of naval legislation by Senator Hale, a member of the Naval Committee, who is reported to have expressed some alarmist views in consequence of an alleged summons to the state Department at midnlight last night, positively denied making any such remarks. On the contrary, he declared that he did not see Secretary Blaine yes-

terday, and although he was not in the possession of any late official information, he had no doubt that with satisfaction to the United States. Chairman Herbert, of the House Naval Committee, also called upon Secretary Tracy by invitation this morning. Mr. Herbert declined to give the result of the conversation, but he, like the members of the Senate Naval Committee, insisted that no importance

HE TELLS HOW HE GAVE UP THE RETURNS.

STORM EMANS WAS ALLOWED TO TAKE THEM FROM HIS DESK-HE HAD SAID BEFORE HE HAD NOT SEEN THEM.

At the hearing yesterday in the Dutchess County election contempt case before Judge Cullen, in the Brooklyn Supreme Court, the proceedings proved fully as interesting as had been expected, despite the absence of the defendant, Storm Emans, the County Clerk, Judge Maynard and other important witnesses who had been duly subpocnaed. In consequence of these absences the case was not completed. The feature of the day was the testimony of Frank Rice, Secretary of State, who confessed under oath what he had previously denied as a State Canvasser, that he did receive the amended election returns from Dutchess County, and did give them back again to Emans, though that individual presented no authority to warrant the surrender of the returns

The hearing opened by Mr. Ridgway, the District-Attorney of Kings County, moving to quash all the proceedings on the ground that the mode of procedure was irregular. The order requiring Emans to appear, Mr. Ridgway asserted, was in an improper form. As Mr. Ridgway was present when the order was granted, and acceded to its form, it required some assurance for him to take the point. After a little discussion the objection was overruled by Judge Cullen and the hearing tegan. Colonel Bliss, apparently suspicious that ome of his witnesses might not be present, asked to have them all called. It was then that it developed that Mr. Emans was sick, and a physician's certificate to that effect was produced

Incomplete as the evidence was left yesterday, it still was of such a nature that if Mr. Emans had come into court a well man he would have gone out somewhat impaired in health. He had expressly sworn that he received back the election returns from the mail messengers in the several offices of the Governor, the Secretary of State and Contr. Her, and yet Colonel Bliss put succes ively on the stand those mail messengers and each of them swore that he never did deliver the papers to Mr. Emans, and had no knowledge that they were so delivered. Emans had sworn to this statement obviously for the purpose of protecting the State officers who had no right to deliver back to him the official returns filed with them, and he therefore was seeking to make out that they never had legally reached those officers.

As this was not enough, Colonel Bliss then called Secretary of State Rice, and he proceeded calmly to give the history of his own most extraordinary violation of law, for he swore that Mr. Emans called upon him early one morning and told him that he had mailed to him certain papers relating to the election in Dutchess County; that at the time he had mailed them he was not under order with a stay was served upon him, and he had ome to Albany to get back the returns. Just at present. In yesterday's Army orders, recruits that time the letters were brought in and laid Mr. Rice's consent, stepped up and took out large roll and a letter which he said contained the returns and carried them off.

This is the statement of the same Frank Rice who stated as a member of the Board of State Canvassers that he knew nothing of the existence of any other returns than the Mylod returns, and whose statement to that fact was the excuse that the State Canvassers gave for counting the Mylod returns. And yet Mr. Rice is now formally compelled to admit that he as Secretary of State did receive in his own office returns relating to the election in Dutchess County which Mr. Emans swore were the corrected returns of ceived them, on the simple excuse of Mr. Emans that he wanted them back, he, Frank Rice, gave them back, and then concealed that trans fraudulent returns.

In pursuance of the scheme of withholding all the information possible, the somewhat numerous counsel on the Democratic side developed the fact that they intend to assert that Deputy Attorney-General Maynard in any advice he gave Mr. Emans acted as counsel, and therefore is privileged from disclosing it. This is pushing even Demoeratic doctrines rather far, to assert that a State officer can plead that he was the personal counsel of a County Clerk in advising him to disobey the express order of the Supreme Court. In the same line, it developed that counsel were going to assert that Mr. Emans could not be subjected to an examination, and that he had a right to put in an effi davit giving his own version of all that occurred and that the Court must be satisfied with that. This position is thoroughly at variance with the long practice in this State as to contempt proceedings and with the statutes upon that subject.

If Emans is examined it is said that he will be compelled to admit that his statement that he acted under the advice of counsel is to some extent, at least, misleading, for he has carefully excluded from his affidavit the statement of the fact that before he mailed the returns to Albany he went to the counsel who appeared for him in court yesterday, showed him the order of Judge Cullen and asked him what his duty was, and he was advised that it was his duty to forward those returns at once, and he thereupon did so, yet he ceks to protect himself from what he did by pleading the later advice of a lawyer named Hut

It incidentally appeared yesterday that the order of Judge Ingraham, to which Mr. Emans appeals for his protection, was made in a suit to which Mr. Emans was not a party, so that Judge Ingraham might just as well have enjoined the That order was obtained by Delos McCurdy, who manifested upon the stand an extraordinary loss of memory as to anything which he did as recently as the 21st of December last, a loss of memory which was only in part recovered when Colonel Bliss showed him that Judge Ingraham had informed him of all the facts as to the granting of the order. The case was adjourned for three weeks to enable Mr. Emans to recover his health. Meantime Judge Maynard and others are to be examined before a referee at Albany.

Emans was represented by C. B. Herrick, Frank B. Lown, of Poughkeepsie; Delos McCurdy, and District-Attorney James W. Rfdgway. Colonel George Bliss and Charles Cossum, of Pough keepsie, were on hand to make the State officials present tell what they knew about the case. Among those who sat in the court-room, beside Secretary of State Rice, were Edward Wemple. the ex-Controller; Timothy S. Williams, the private secretary to ex-Governor Hill, and a number of messengers from the State departments at Albany. Judge Isaac H. Maynard, the new member of the Court of Appeals, and Z. S. Westbrook had been subpoenaed, but sent excuses by telegraph.

When the case was called Mr. Ridgway opened proceedings with a motion for dismiscal, on the ground that Storm Emans had been adjudged guilty of contempt without having nad an op portunity to defend himself, and that he was ordered to appear in court, not to purge himself of the contempt alleged, but to be punished for it. "Mr. Emans is distinctly declared to be guilty in the order to show cause," said Mr. diplomacy would speedily adjust the present difficulty Ridgway, "though the statute provides that due notice must be given to him of an accusation of criminal contempt and that he have a reasonable time to answer.

Colonel Bliss replied that Emans had in no way been prejudged by the form of the order. Mr. Ridgway had been present when the order had been granted and agreed to its terms, and by